

DR. WEBSTER HELD FOR WIFE-MURDER

Every Circumstance in His Confession Substantiated Before Jury.

Dixon, Ill., October 2.—A coroner's jury at Polo, Ill., late to-day ordered Dr. Harry Elgin Webster held in the Ogle county jail at Ogle, Ill., without bail, on a charge of murdering his second wife, Bessie Kent Webster. Webster did not appear at the inquest in Polo. Members of the coroner's jury were taken in automobiles to the jail where Webster was held. Webster acknowledged his confession made in Chicago. Following the trip to Ogle, the jury returned to Polo, where the inquest was concluded.

Matthias Meyers was the first witness, and he told of finding the body Friday, when he and his wife were gathering hickory nuts.

Dr. Thomas, brother-in-law of the murdered woman, and also her dentist, identified the body as that of Mrs. Webster, and explained the gold crown work which he had placed on her teeth a few weeks ago. Dr. Thomas was bitter toward the authorities for believing Webster's confession. He stated that the idea of the doctor having killed the woman upon a sudden impulse was absurd.

Sheriff Delaney told of the history of the case, and confession, and exhibited to the jury a pocketknife which he said Dr. Webster had declared was the weapon with which the woman had been killed.

Dr. Griffith, who assisted at the autopsy, described the wound, and stated that it evidently had been inflicted by a person who had a knowledge of surgery. In the verdict, the jury fixed the place in which the crime was committed in Ogle county. State Attorney Emerson is rushing the work of preparation for the trial, and hopes to have an indictment returned at once by the regular grand jury, which is now in session.

It is supposed to be the missing bundle of clothing which was stripped from the body of the wife of Dr. Webster has been turned over to the authorities by a farmer who lives in the vicinity of the spot where the crime was committed. They are being taken to Polo, where a brother-in-law is expected to identify them.

Every circumstance in Webster's confession has been substantiated. "Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hayden, of Chicago," appears on the register of the Dixon hotel where Webster said he had spent the night under the name of Dr. Webster. The description of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden tallies with that of Dr. Webster and his dead wife.

ASKS THAT DEAD BE SAVED FROM PYRE

(Continued From First Page.)

and there was enough to eat for all. The distributing agents lacked shoes and undergarments for the women and children, however. These were ordered by telegraph and should arrive tomorrow.

Across the street from the morgue life insurance companies named their shingles to a tree near back street to-day, topping them with a sign: "Inquire within." A file of weeping women took turns at recording their claims.

A call for aid came to-day from the St. Louis, Mo., office of the American Red Cross. Conditions there, the situation here, the distinction being that the town is much smaller and less damaged. Austin, where the death list at St. Louis remains at five, is believed that all others escaped.

Sightseers Turned Back. Shortly before 1 o'clock to-day State Commissioner Dixon issued an order that nobody but officials and employees of the State Health Department, other State officials and newspaper men should be allowed in the flood zone. This order was issued because news of the disaster had attracted thousands of persons to Austin from the north and south. Few of these sightseers brought in anything to eat, and they applied to the public commissary in such numbers that food supplies have been crowded out, and but for the citizens' committee the deserving would have had to go hungry.

About the time the restrictive order was issued a trainload of sightseers arrived, but nobody was allowed to go near the ruins except relatives or friends of the victims. This afternoon the State Health Department sent men to Keating Summit, the junction of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, on which Austin is situated, and the Pennsylvania and Erie with instructions to go through trains and notify passengers that only those having business at Austin would be allowed to enter.

Bromley Wharton, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Herbert M. Peck, of Philadelphia, special agent of the Children's Aid Society, are arranging to care for children orphaned by the flood. For the present they will be put in receiving homes and later placed in proper permanent homes.

The first actual step toward an organized movement to extricate the community from its desolation and grief was accomplished to-day, when Dr. Samuel G. Dix, State Commissioner of Health, called a meeting and appointed a committee, which immediately

ly started work on a systematic basis. An hour after the meeting ended a steam derrick was hung and men were at work in the main street. Telegraph poles and logs were torn from the ruins and laid aside, while the laborers worked to clear the Buffalo and Susquehanna tracks through the valley to St. Louis.

Another hundred men started work at St. Louis to meet the crew from this place. A hundred bridge men are constructing two bridges to replace structures washed away. The railroad tracks must be replaced to get wrecked trains, and the company plans to work from either side of these tracks, with the hope of recovering any bodies still in the debris.

A bread line was formed for the first time in Austin to-day. Heretofore relief had been extended to the needy by neighbors or friends. Supplies to-day were placed in Odd-Fellows Hall, and were guarded by State constabulary as they were handed out.

Another Saturday Engineer F. Herbert Snow, who is in charge of getting out the bodies and clearing away the wreckage, has sent in a requisition for several hundred carpenters, and they are being rushed here on a special train, with tools. Lumber is available from the ruins. Sheds, kitchens and other buildings needed to care for the homeless will be erected.

Coffins Arriving. Twenty-five coffins reached Austin to-day and 100 are expected to-morrow. Burial permits are issued as

rapidly as identification proceeds. Several bodies were taken to nearby towns to-day, but most of the victims will be laid away in Austin's burial ground which was untouched by the flood.

One woman applied to relief workers to-day for food, showing a copy of a man's name and a box half-filled with pulverized chocolate.

"This is all I saved," she said. "I slept Saturday night on the ground with the book for a pillow, and the chocolate mixed with cold water is all that I had to eat."

A gaunt old man, clad only in shirt and trousers, appealed to an officer of the State police.

"Can't you lend me an overcoat for my wife," he asked. "She just left the hospital Friday and had been there six months, and I am afraid she will die if I can't get some clothes for her."

"How about yourself?" questioned the officer. "I just want to borrow a coat for my wife," the old man replied.

"Here," answered the officer, removing his own overcoat, "take that to your wife. I am here (as a trooper, nearly removed his), is one for you."

AIRSHIP MAIL ROUTE
Hitchcock Establishes One Between New York and Los Angeles.
Washington, D. C., October 2.—Transportation of United States mail across the continent by aeroplane, over an officially designated route, by a special mail messenger appointed by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, is a test that will be undertaken this week.

Earle L. Ovington, one of the aviators who achieved fame at the recent Nassau, L. I., meet, and was designated by Mr. Hitchcock to carry the mail over a short route between Long Island and New York, is completing preparations for the long and perilous feat of transporting official mail across the continent from New York to Los Angeles. In his airship, Postmaster-General Hitchcock issued an order to-day authorizing Ovington to act as a mail carrier, and directing the postmaster at New York to dispatch letters via the "people's route."

Officially, the special mail messenger route is numbered "Route 607,001." It is the longest mail messenger route ever established. A special mail pouch has been made for Ovington to carry, and will contain letters for Chicago delivery, as well as for delivery in Los Angeles. The pouch will carry a small sign bearing the words, "United States mail."

No date for the beginning of the flight yet has been announced, but Ovington has assured the Post-Office Department that he will start from New York within a day or two.

FAUCETS UPSIDE DOWN
School Children Now Must Guzzle Water From Street.

New York, N. Y., October 2.—In order to comply with the new law barring the use of public drinking cups, the faucets in the city schools to-day were turned upside down. This has been done pending the establishment of sanitary drinking fountains. Pupils now have to guzzle from the stream that shoots up, but thus far have made no complaint against this method of quenching their thirst.

King Ceylon TEA

Put up in air-tight, dust-proof packages

Pounds, Halves and Quarters
H. M. B. The Famous The Family Tea,
(Her Majesty's Blend) 5 O'Clock Tea Capital Household
\$1.00 per lb. 75c. per lb. 50c. per lb.

May Now be Had in Town at Best Stores

RIDGWAYS

News of South Richmond

South Richmond Bureau,
The Times-Dispatch,
1020 Hull Street,
Madison 156.

Petitions, it is said, are again being circulated in an effort to get the Virginia Railway and Power Company to run the Hull Street cars through to Highland Park during the rush hours. Many Southside citizens, who are compelled to go to their work early, are being handicapped by transferring at Seventh and Broad Streets. The cars go to the Locomotive Works and Chesapeake and Ohio shops only every fifteen minutes. In all sorts of weather the men must stand without protection waiting for these cars. Several petitions, it is said, containing many names, have been forwarded to the company, but as yet no action has been taken.

In Hustings Court.
The special fall term of Hustings Court, Part 2, was continued yesterday by Judge Ernest H. Wells. The \$500 damage suit instituted by W. E. Stage, assignee of Atlantic Life Insurance Company, against the whole of the day, and was continued to-day, when court adjourned at 4 P. M., until Monday. Several days will be taken with this case, as thirty or more witnesses will be heard.

Many in Night School.
Seventy-two boys and girls last night were enrolled in the Night School department of the South Richmond School. This is the beginning of the third session of the school and the outlook is very bright. Elementary branches will, of course, be taught and a science class in cooking and sewing will be taught by Miss Arabella Picher.

This class is for the younger girls, but it is hoped in a few days to have a special class of twenty-four girls grown persons started. Already several applications have been received, and it is hoped to have the full number by the opening night.

The school is to be in charge of S. D. Turner, and he will have as his assistant Miss Ida Brown. The night school will open Tuesday and Thursday from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

A class in manual training is one of the innovations planned for this year. This class will not be started until a sufficient number of boys express their desire for it. Mechanical drawing will be taught in this class, and it is expected that the boys will eagerly welcome this feature of the school.

Beginning last night the colored school opened its night school. Two competent teachers have been engaged and a large number of students have entered their names.

Police Matters.
Charged with cursing, abusing and threatening to kill Mounted Officer Matthews with a knife, a colored man (colored) was locked up in the Third Police Station last night.

Matthews, it is said, was watering his horse, which is a spotted animal, when it jumped, narrowly missing Boyd, who, because of cursing and abusing Matthews, was charged. He will appear before Justice

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At all Druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00

CRUEL TREATMENT OF GIRL ALLEGED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Emporia, Va., October 2.—Mattie Peters, an orphan girl, sixteen years of age, who for the past four years has been living with a family by the name of Darden, whose home is near Jarrett, was returned to the Methodist Orphanage at Petersburg yesterday by Deputy Sheriff J. W. Saunders, of Emporia. Mr. Saunders, who served a warrant upon the Darden family for the possession of the girl, alleges that the girl, while an inmate of the house where she has resided since leaving the orphanage at Petersburg, was treated in a most cruel manner.

Among other things Mr. Saunders charges that the girl was forced to cook for a family of seven, do the laundry and act as a general menial at the house of her adoptive parents; that she was maltreated by being struck upon the head, the scalp being cut with a knife or razor, and being kicked upon her body, from which wounds were plainly visible to-day.

When the alleged treatment of the young woman became so severe a warrant for her arrest was issued by the neighbor of the Darden family, and out a warrant for the possession of the child. When located the girl was found in a woods three-quarters of a mile from the Darden home, practically nude, being robed only in a thin, white skirt and an old waist. She was without food and had no money.

The girl was born in Manchester and had been at the Methodist Orphanage three years before being brought to her Greenville county home. The people in the neighborhood where the alleged treatment occurred her.

AVIATOR DIXON KILLED
Man Who Flew Across Rockies Drops to Death.

Spokane, Wash., October 2.—Cromwell Dixon, who aviated across the Rocky Mountains last Saturday, fell 100 feet at the Interstate Fair Grounds which caused his death.

Caught by an adverse current of air, Dixon's machine turned on its side and plunged into the railroad cut. While falling Dixon pluckily attempted to right his aeroplane, and shouted to the spectators: "Here I go; here I go!" He was picked up in unconscious condition and taken to a hospital, where it was found that his right leg was fractured, his right leg broken and his collarbone shattered. He died within an hour.

AN OLD REMEDY FOR BLOOD POISON
For more than forty years S. S. S. has been curing Contagious Blood Poison in all its forms and stages, and is today, as it has always been, the safest as well as most reliable remedy for this disease.

One reason why S. S. S. is so successful in curing Blood Poison is that it strengthens and builds up the stomach and digestive members while eradicating the poison from the blood. The greatest of all reasons however is because this medicine possesses just the proper ingredients, blended and compounded in such scientific proportion, as to make it the most perfect blood purifier ever placed upon the market.

S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and in addition to its value as a remedy, is the one blood medicine which may be used without any bad effect, no matter how delicate the system. Not a particle of strong mineral or other harmful drug enters into its composition, and you can take it assured that it will cure you and at the same time build up your system. S. S. S. cures permanently and perfectly, removing every symptom of the trouble by nature's true way—removing the inward cause. Get S. S. S. at your drug store and then write for our Home Treatment book which is free and of great assistance to every sufferer of this disease.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Anderson & Sons
215 E. Broad Street.

Rugs

Have you seen the Ardebil, the Anglo-Persian and Indian shades—perfect dreams of beauty.

We believe our assortment of Rugs is without an equal for value in this city, compared price for price.

One Special Value in Particular is a

Tapestry Brussels Rug

Seamless, 9x12 feet, for \$15

Good colorings; well woven; very serviceable.

Lace Curtains and Portieres

Latest Novelties.

ANDERSON'S Carpet House

DR. DENNY GOES TO ALABAMA

(Continued From First Page.)

side. I have searched my heart to try to find if this was indeed the task for me.

After giving to the whole matter the kind of consideration that I promised to give it, I have reached the conclusion that it is my duty to go to Alabama. I believe that I am uninfluenced by any sort of ambition, save to render service, and therefore, transmitting through you to the trustees my resignation as president of Washington and Lee University, to take effect January 1, 1912, or at such other time as the trustees may, in their wisdom, choose to accept it.

I mention a particular date for the reason that I desire to begin at once the interests of Washington and Lee would be best conserved by having the change take effect at that time. The trustees are entitled to longer notice, if they choose to ask it; and if I did not feel sure that my successor would be handicapped for a time, in case his administration has to begin at some later period in the year, I should not venture to make this suggestion.

Cost Him Great Sorrow.
It would be an impossible task to describe the wrench and sorrow that this decision has cost me. I shall not attempt it. I recall that, ten years ago, when I was scarcely thirty and quite unknown, the call to this service came to me as a sudden and unexpected summons. Indeed, I hesitated to accept it. As I look back over these eventful years, however, I feel grateful that I have been permitted to share the high privilege of administering an institution that has been so greatly distinguished in its heritage of great names, great traditions and great memories; that has for so long a period illustrated a steadfast devotion to the highest ideals of scholarship and achievement, and that is to-day serving, without sham or pretense, the Commonwealth and the nation with greater power and efficiency than at any other period of its remarkable history.

I take this opportunity to express to the trustees my high appreciation of the unfailing kindness and courtesy that has been shown me, from the very beginning of my administration to the present time. I am deeply grateful that, at the end of all these years, the trustees still unanimously desire me to remain as the executive head of the institution. I can never forget the fact that, throughout my entire administration, there has not been a single instance in which the trustees have failed to do what I have, upon deliberate consideration, clearly asked them to do. Indeed, I cannot recall any vote that was not unanimously in sustaining recommendations made by the president. I feel that I should, at this time, mention this remarkable fact and express my grateful appreciation in view of it.

His Greater Opportunity.
The prevailing consideration that has moved me to accept the presidency of the University of Alabama proceeds from the conviction that there is greater opportunity in Alabama for constructive service to the entire system of public education than would be open to me at this time in Virginia. Especially considering my position as executive head of an independent institution of learning. In other words, I shall hope in my new field of service to find ample opportunity to serve the general cause of education, to which I have pledged my life. I shall hope to devote myself to every phase of education in a great Commonwealth, rapidly growing in population and power. The background of it all is, of course, a great people, and a great, new era.

I have not been consciously influenced in my decision by any desire to be transferring from this institution to any other institution, however great or strong. It is not a question merely of serving a single institution, but the fact that I have declined other inviting opportunities is a sufficient declaration that I have no other desire. I have had no ambition to leave any other institution in preference to this institution. This has been true at every stage of my life. It is certainly true at this time, when the trustees, the alumni, the community, the student body, the public press, members of the faculty, and hundreds of the most prominent citizens of Virginia have so strongly and so insistently urged me to continue my work here in Virginia. There is no institution in whose service there is higher honor or larger spiritual reward than is to be found in the service of this institution. To carry on the work constituted by the benefaction of George Washington and the service and memory of Robert E. Lee is a task amply adequate to satisfy the ambition of any man.

Nor is it a question of salary. The trustees have offered to deal with me far more generously than the resources at their command would seem to justify. It is solely a question of service, not measured in terms of a single great problem.

Quits With Regret.
I shall lay down my work at Washington and Lee with genuine regret. I have put into this work a decade of sincere personal devotion and of willing and unremitting toil. It has been a happy service. The college has prospered in a remarkable degree. It has rapidly advanced in endowment, in plant, in equipment, in standards, in numbers. It is a far stronger and a far better college than it was a decade ago. Its growth has been far more rapid than any one could reasonably have expected. I have my reward in the consciousness that I have attempted to do my duty in every phase of the work of the institution, without favor and without favor; that I have sought to study the laws of its true growth, and reserve to its peace and prosperity. I have learned to love the institution, and I shall ever be unmindful of the time and helpful things that have bound me to it and to those who have wrought with me in its upbuilding.

I may be permitted to add just one more word. It is a great sorrow to be leaving Virginia. In whose honor my whole life has been spent, I shall cherish all the happy and sacred memories of my life here. I am leaving all these things with my spirit unfettered by a single unhappy memory, and with almost absolute peace and prosperity. The institutions, the traditions and the people of this Commonwealth.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) GEORGE H. DENNY.

Sketch of Dr. Denny.
George Hutcherson Denny was born in Haverhill, Mass., on December 2, 1870, the son of Rev. George H. Denny and Mrs. Charlotte M. Wright.

Dr. Denny graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and a year later was given his master of arts degree.

He received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1894, while in the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him in 1903 by Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Dr. Denny was a member of the Washington College, Maryland, on June 1, 1899. Dr. Denny married Miss Jane Junkin Strickler.

Dr. Denny's life has been devoted to school work. He was a tutor at Hampden-Sidney in 1891-2, and taught at Tappan Academy, Charlottesville, from 1892 to 1896. Returning to Hampden-Sidney in 1896, he became professor of Latin and German, remaining there until 1899. He then became professor of Latin in Washington and Lee University, where he was acting president during the session of 1901-2, and in June, 1902, was elected president.

Among other positions, Dr. Denny was president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in 1905, and has been a trustee

Why is the soda cracker to-day such a universal food?

People ate soda crackers in the old days, it is true—but they bought them from a barrel or box and took them home in a paper bag, their crispness and flavor all gone.

To-day there is a soda cracker which is the recognized staple — Uneeda Biscuit.

Uneeda Biscuit are the most nutritious food made from flour and should be eaten every day by every member of the family from the youngest to the oldest.

Uneeda Biscuit—soda crackers better than any ever made before—made in the greatest bakeries in the world—baked to perfection—packed to perfection until you take them, oven-fresh and crisp, from their protecting package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

tered by the seismograph at Loyola University. The delicate needles of this instrument have recorded microseisms without interruption since noon last Saturday, the amplitude steadily increasing until late to-day, when it had reached 1 3/4 millimetres.

"These microseisms," said Father Frankhauser, director of the Loyola Observatory, "are similar in all particulars to those which were recorded for five days preceding the disastrous Turkish quake. The probable location of the upheaval, which promises to be violent as far as we can ascertain now, is southwest of New Orleans. In all probability this earthquake is of volcanic origin."

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Pittsburg, Pa., October 2.—Eight men were seriously, probably fatally, burned to-night when a ladle of hot metal exploded at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works.

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